

FRENCH
MOVE
AHEAD

Have Gained a Foothold in German Trenches at Several Points on the Road to Marie Therese, According to Official Claim Made in Paris

ARE MAKING PROGRESS WEST OF ARGONNE

Official Announcement Flatly Contradicts the German Claim to Success in That Region — Anglo-French Forces Said to Have Won Big Advance on Gallipoli

London, July 15, 11:50 a. m.—From Athens comes the report of a substantial advance made by the Anglo-French forces against the Kithia-Achi-Bab line, but since so many wild rumors have originated in the Grecian capital this is received with reserve.

The latest Paris communication counters the claims of German successes in the Argonne region with the report that the French have set foot at several points in German trenches on the road to Marie Therese and are making progress in their attacks beyond the Servon road, west of the forest of Argonne.

On the eastern front nothing approaching decisive action has been reported for a fortnight. The Germans, however, again are showing activity in the region between the Niemen and the Vistula rivers, where they have attacked in force, making advance along one section from which the Russians retired to their second line. All these signs point to a new German drive toward Warsaw from the East Prussian frontier, but it is believed by military observers that the Russians have sufficient forces in this direction to interpose formidable resistance. It is expected that the period of quiescence in southern Poland will be ended by an attack of the Austro-Germans toward the river Bug.

CIVILIANS KILLED.

In Fierce German Bombardment in Cathedral Party of Arras.

Paris, July 15.—The following official communication was issued by the war office last night:

"In Belgium the enemy bombarded Furnes and Oost Dunkerke (southwest of Newport). In the way of reprisal we fired on the German cantonnements at Middelkerke.

"In the region north of Arras the Germans have twice attempted, but in vain, to rally from their trenches near Souchez. In the whole of that sector the cannonading has continued. At Arras the quarter in which the cathedral is situated has particularly suffered from the bombardment. Three civilians were killed.

"In the valley of the Aisne the artillery action has been quite violent.

"In the Argonne we attacked from the region west of the road from Binarville to Viennes-le-Chateau as far along as Marie Therese and at several points we gained a foothold in the German trenches. West of the forest of Argonne our attacks extended beyond the road from Servon and put into our possession a little wood called the Bois Beaurain, between Marie Therese and Haute Chevauchee.

"The gains which the enemy was able to realize yesterday did not exceed at any point 400 meters (about a quarter of a mile) in depth.

"Our aviators, continuing their bombing enterprises, succeeded yesterday in causing important damage to the station at Libreville, the military bifurcation between Douai and Lille. One squadron of 30 aeroplanes dropped on the buildings and roads 24 shells of 90 mm. and 16 shells of 150 mm.

"Aeroplanes furnished with cannon which were part of the squadron, bombarded a train that had come to a stop between two stations, and also obliged a German aeroplane to come to the ground."

RUSSIANS RETREAT.

But Previously They Captured 22,454, Says Petrograd.

Petrograd, July 15.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued last night:

"In the direction of Isonia (Russian Poland) on the evening of July 12 and also on the 13th, the enemy developed an intensive artillery fire. On the right bank of the Pissa on July 13, the Germans succeeded in capturing Russian trenches on a front of two versts (about one and one-half miles). They, however, were driven back by a counter attack and the trenches were recaptured.

"On both banks of the Shkova stubs heavy fighting has taken place. Considerable enemy forces between the Orzels (Orzyer) and the Lybysia adopted the offensive and the Russians, deciding a decisive engagement, retreated during the night of the 14th to their second line of positions. On the left bank of the Vutska the situation is unchanged.

"In the battle near Wilkonia, south

of Lublin, during the week ending July 11, the Russians captured 297 officers and 22,454 men.

"In the Cholm region engagements have taken place along the Volhynia river and the night of July 13 we captured over 150 prisoners.

"On the rest of the front there have been the usual artillery engagements. On the evening of July 12 the enemy assumed the offensive on the Narva front."

CALL U. S. UNNEUTRAL.

Austria Protests Because Cut Off from American Markets.

London, July 15.—According to an Amsterdam dispatch it is stated from Vienna that the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs sent a note to the American ambassador at Vienna on June 29, drawing attention to the fact that commercial business in war material on a great scale is proceeding between the United States and Great Britain and her allies, while Austria-Hungary and Germany are completely cut off from the American markets.

It is set forth in the note that this subject has occupied the government of the dual monarchy from the very beginning, and although the government is convinced that the American attitude arises from no other intention than to observe the strictest neutrality and international agreements yet the question arises whether conditions as they have developed during the course of the war, certainly independently of the wish of the American government, are not of such a kind as in their effect to turn the intentions of the Washington cabinet in a contrary direction.

"If this question is answered in the affirmative, and its affirmation cannot be doubted," according to the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian government, "then the question follows whether it does not seem possible, or even necessary, that appropriate measures should be taken to make fully respected the wish of the American government to remain a strictly impartial vis-a-vis of both belligerent parties."

The note continues:

"A neutral government cannot be allowed to trade in contraband unimpeded, if it take the form or dimensions whereby the neutrality of the country will be endangered. The export of war material from the United States is not in consonance with the definition of neutrality. The American government, therefore, is undoubtedly entitled to prohibit the export of war material.

"Regarding the possible objections that American industry is willing to supply Austria-Hungary and Germany which, however, is impossible owing to the war situation, it may be pointed out that the American government is in a position to redress this state of things. It would be quite sufficient to advise the enemies of Austria-Hungary and Germany that the supply of foodstuffs and war material would be suspended if legitimate trade in these articles between Americans and neutral countries was not permitted."

GERMANS CLOSING
IN ON WARSAW

Przansysz, 50 Miles North of Poland's Capital, Captured, According to German Official Announcement.

Berlin, via London, July 15.—Przansysz, a town in Russian Poland, 50 miles north of Warsaw, has been captured by the German forces, according to an official statement given out to-day by the German army headquarters staff. The Germans also announce that they have captured the village of Konzyra, to the south of Kolno, and have stormed the heights of Olszauka, to the northeast of Suwalki.

THE GERMAN CLAIM.

Captured French Trenches for Width of One and Eight-Tenths Miles.

Berlin, via London, July 15.—The German official statement issued yesterday announces the capture Tuesday of French positions in the forest of Argonne for a width of three kilometers (one and eight-tenths miles) and for a depth of one kilometer, and also that the Germans stormed hill 285.

The Germans claim they made 2,851 prisoners, took two field cannon and rendered eight cannon useless.

The text of the statement follows:

"Western theatre of war: Fresh hand grenade attacks near the sugar refinery at Souchez were repulsed during the night.

"The French blew up, without result, a few mines in the neighborhood of Trocy, west of Craonne, and at Certe in the Champagne, our bombardment with hand grenades preventing them from setting themselves into mixed positions.

"In the Argonne a German attack resulted in complete success northeast of Viennes-le-Chateau. Our troops took by storm the enemy positions in the hills extending over a width of three kilometers and a depth of one kilometer. Hill No. 285, La Fille Morie, is in our possession.

"Twenty-five hundred and eighty-one prisoners, including 21 officers, fell into our hands. In addition, 200 wounded were taken under our care. Two field cannon, two revolver cannon, six machine guns and a large quantity of tools were captured. Our troops advanced as far as the positions of the French artillery and rendered eight cannon useless. These are now standing between French and German lines.

"Eastern theatre of war: Between the Niemen and the Vistula our troops obtained some local successes in the neighborhood of Kalvaria, southeast of Kolno, at Prassep, and south of Mlawa.

"Southeastern theatre of war: There is no change with the German troops."

"On the 14th the German troops

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

All Crew Got Off Safely Except the Second Engineer.

London, July 15.—The Norwegian steamer Rym has been torpedoed and sunk. The second engineer was killed. The rest of the crew landed at Iceland. The ship was en route from New Orleans to Yarmouth.

GERMANS ADMIT
THE NEBRASKAN
WAS TORPEDOED

Official Memorandum Transmitted from Berlin To-day by Ambassador Gerard Says the Attack Was Not Intended for the American Flag

CONSIDERED "UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT"

German Government Expresses Regret and Readiness to Make Reparation for the Damage Done by One of Her Submarine Blockaders

Washington, D. C., July 15.—Germany, in official memorandum transmitted to-day from Berlin by Ambassador Gerard, admits that the American steamer Nebraska was torpedoed by a submarine, expresses regret and a readiness to make reparation and assures the United States that the attack "was not meant for the American flag but is to be considered an unfortunate accident."

Secretary of State Lansing made public the German memorandum which disposes of the question whether the Nebraska was struck by a torpedo or mine. The German memorandum closes the incident, it was said, except as to the payment of damages.

TO MEET VON BERNSTORFF.

Secretary Lansing Arranges Conference on Situation.

Washington, D. C., July 15.—Convinced that it is the purpose of President Wilson to be "neither coaxed nor kicked" into a declaration of war against the government he represents at Washington, Count Johann von Bernstorff will confer with Secretary of State Lansing soon.

The appointment for the official "conversation" was made at an informal meeting between the head of the foreign department of the government and the German ambassador at the Metropolitan club yesterday afternoon. The meeting between the two men who, with the president, engage the attention of the entire civilized world, was purely informal.

There was no discussion between them of the merits of the controversy pending between their two governments, merely an amiable exchange of courtesies and the agreement upon to-day or Friday as the date of an official exchange of views.

The result of this will provide the secretary of state with the interpretation placed by the German ambassador upon the most significant points contained in the latest German contribution to the official literature relating to the Lusitania and other issues over which the two governments are at odds.

URGES PREPAREDNESS.

Young Hammond Says Allies Were Shamefully Unprepared.

Gloucester, Mass., July 15.—Military preparedness for war by the United States was urged by John Hammond, Jr., inventor of the wireless-guided electrical torpedo boat, in a lecture before members of the North Shore summer colony last night. The proceeds of the lecture will go toward an automobile ambulance corps in France.

"It is necessary," said Mr. Hammond, "that throughout our country there should be an encouraging interest aroused relating to things military. If the results of this stupendous European conflict remain unheeded by the citizens of the United States—if no definite policy be adopted—the day will surely come when we shall suffer the humiliation of China and agony of Belgium."

"The greatest mistake the allies made was being shamefully unprepared for war and underestimating the physical and moral strength of the Germans."

"The aerial service to-day constitutes the eyes of the army and navy," he declared.

"In spite of the fact, we have only about 11 aeroplanes to protect 100,000,000 citizens in time of war."

He also predicted future battleships of 50,000 tons.

"Wireless," he said, "presents certain weaknesses for military use. It is possible for the other side to interrupt messages."

"Mines, submarines and torpedoes are certainly limiting the power of the capital ship; but inasmuch as the battleship is the only method we have to bring gun into action on the sea, and as we are still fighting by throwing things at each other, how can we dispense with this floating and mobile gun platform?"

"The submarine is a very dangerous weapon."

"The submarine is a very dangerous weapon."

STEAMER ARRIVES SAFELY.

It Was Fearful a Bomb Was Placed Aboard Her at Sea.

Suffolk, Va., July 15.—The British steamer Hovth Road, on board which it was feared a bomb had been placed, has been cleared from New Orleans July 15, arrived safely last night.

THAW FINAL VERDICT
GIVEN TO-MORROW

Judge Hendrick Will Give Decision Following Verdict of Jury Which Declared Slayer of Stanford White to Be Sane.

New York, July 15.—Harry Kendall Thaw yesterday was declared sane by a jury which for nearly three weeks had listened to testimony given in the supreme court here before Justice Peter Hendrick. Forty-eight minutes were consumed and two ballots were taken in the reaching of a verdict.

Justice Hendrick on Friday morning will announce whether the commitment upon which Thaw was incarcerated in the state hospital for the criminal insane at Matteawan shall be vacated, thereby giving to the slayer of Stanford White the liberty for which he has fought in the courts for nine years.

It was at the end of a day of addressing by counsel and the charge of the justice that the jury retired. Shortly before 4 o'clock a ballot came from the jury room and informed Justice Hendrick that a verdict had been reached. The doors immediately were locked and Justice Hendrick ascending the bench warned the spectators that any demonstration would be met with severe punishment. Then the jury came in. In reply to a question by the clerk of the court as to whether a verdict had been reached the foreman handed over a sheet of legal paper which was passed to the justice. Justice Hendrick read it and handed it back to the clerk.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the clerk, "the question you have now asked is this: Is Harry K. Thaw now sane? Your answer is 'yes.'"

Despite the warning several persons stood up. The court hummed like a dynamo. Justice Hendrick and a dozen court attendants rapped for order.

Meanwhile Thaw, who until the verdict was announced sat at the counsel table with his chin resting in a handkerchief, had turned around and grasped the hand of several of his counsel. Then he went to the front sitting a few feet away and, throwing his arms about her neck, kissed her twice. Mrs. Thaw at the same time patted her daughter, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, on the shoulder. Thaw later shook hands with his half-brother, Joseph Thaw.

As soon as the jury was dismissed Thaw crossed to the box and shook hands warmly with each of the men. His mother also shook hands with the jurymen, saying to each "Thank you so much for what you have done." One of the jurors asked her whether she had ever had any doubt of the result of this proceeding. Mrs. Thaw smiled and replied in the negative.

It was with great difficulty that court attendants and deputy sheriffs prevented scores of men and women from dashing up to Thaw in the court room and the ante-room and shaking hands with him. Outside the courthouse the wide stone steps stretching down into Chambers street had been crowded all afternoon. The street and the sidewalks also were congested. When Thaw flanked by deputy sheriffs appeared in the doorway a great cheer went up.

Still in the center of the cordon of deputy sheriffs Thaw crossed the street and went to the sheriff's office.

Thaw was taken to the office of an uptown physician to have a wound on his hand dressed. It was said he received the injury while playing with a medicine ball in the Ludlow street jail Tuesday night.

A MYSTERIOUS LETTER

Is Basis for New Action by Becker's Attorney.

New York, July 15.—A letter said to have been written by Jack Rose, the state's star witness against Charles Becker in his trial for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, was the basis yesterday of an investigation by Becker's counsel in the hope that it might furnish grounds for an application for a new trial. It was written, it is said, when Rose was in the Tombs.

The letter, it is said, came into possession yesterday of W. Bourke Cockran, Becker's lawyer. It was not made public but is said to have contained the following expression:

"I've got a splitting headache and am in terrible shape. Webber and Valon are trying to frame up Becker. I want you to come in and see me right away."

John B. Johnston, associated with Mr. Cockran, began at once an investigation to determine if the letter furnished ground for an application for a new trial. Becker's counsel are said to regard the letter as important. To whom it was addressed was not made public.

AUSTRIANS DENY LOSS.

Say That No Ship of Their Navy Has Been Sunk.

Washington, July 15.—The Austrian embassy has received the following from Minister of Foreign Affairs Baron Buriac. It was announced to-day:

"Contrary to reports in Italian papers that, in revenge for the sinking of the Italian cruiser Anafi, the Italians sank three Austro-Hungarian submarines, it has been ascertained that the Austro-Hungarian navy, during the progress of the war with Italy, has likewise all reported damages by the Italian navy to submarines was wholly untrue."

SUICIDE IN A HOTEL.

Arthur Sedgwick Shot Himself at Pittsfield, Mass.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 15.—Arthur G. Sedgwick of 8 East Tenth street, New York, shot and killed himself in the Hotel Wendell in this city yesterday afternoon. He was assigned to a room in the hotel just after noon and had not been in the apartment more than 25 minutes when he was found dead.

Born in New York City Oct. 9, 1884, the son of Theodore Sedgwick, lawyer and author, Arthur G. Sedgwick won the degree of A. B. at Harvard in 1904, LL. D. in 1908 and A. M. in 1910. Admitted to the bar in 1906 he was practicing in Boston, but was admitted to the New York bar in 1913, and thereafter practiced in that city. He was for several years on the editorial staff of the New York Evening Post and The Nation.

120,000 MINERS
DEFY BRITAIN
AND QUIT WORK

Practically Every Coal Mine in Wales Was Idle This Morning, Despite the Optimistic Predictions That Labor Difficulties Would Be Averted

HIGHER WAGE DEMAND IS CAUSE FOR ACTION

According to Governmental Edict, Each Man Is Subject to a Fine of \$15 per Day and in Default of the Payment May Be Sent to Prison

Cardiff, Wales, July 15.—In spite of the optimistic predictions that serious labor difficulties in the coal fields would be averted virtually every mine in Wales was idle this morning, the day fixed for the beginning of the miners' strike for higher wages.

In one district 20,000 workers struck in defiance of the government's proclamation that the provisions of the munitions act would be invoked to prevent the cessation of hostilities. By 10 o'clock it was estimated that upwards of 120,000 men were out in all parts of the Welsh fields. The men who strike in the face of the government's prohibition are subject to a fine of fifteen dollars a day, in default of payment of which they may be imprisoned.

ONLY FEW OF 455 CARS
ARE BEING OPERATED

Strike of 2400 Street Car Men in Rhode Island Has Nearly Halted the System—Providence is the Center of Disension.

Providence, R. I., July 15.—The strike of 2400 members of the street car men's union, called at midnight, resulted to-day in almost a complete tie-up of the Rhode Island company's system. Out of 455 cars run in normal time, it was admitted by President A. E. Potter of the company to-day that only 40 were in operation this morning. Union officials would concede that only eight cars were running.

President Potter said that the company had not considered the matter of importation of strike-breakers. No acts of violence were reported this forenoon and no extra police were detailed on the streets, although a large number of officers were held in reserve.

The action of the men followed a mass meeting of union employees at which it was voted to support the union committee, which had notified the company that unless arbitrators selected by the union were accepted the strike would be declared.

The demands of the men, which were submitted several weeks ago, include a request for an increase in wages of about 20 per cent; changes in working schedule abolition of the hand fare collecting machines and a closed shop. About two per cent of the company's employees now are non-union men.

GET AN 8-HOUR DAY.

Employees of Remington Arms Co. are Made Jubilant.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 15.—While some thousands machinists employed at the Remington Arms company plant were made jubilant last night by an announcement that the company had granted voluntarily an eight-hour work day without reduction in pay, it is thought that this action on the part of the company will not alter the present labor trouble.

The struggle, according to union officials, will be fought out on the original demands—that the millwrights shall become members of either the machinists' or iron workers' unions.

The whole question will be placed before Major W. W. Penfield when a committee of millwrights will seek a conference.

CONSIDERING STRIKE.

17,000 Garment Workers May Join 21,000 Already Out.

New York, July 15.—The question as to whether 17,000 garment workers still at work in the shops and factories of New York City would join the 21,000 already on strike, was considered at a meeting to-day of representatives of employers and employees. The grievances of 38,000 women, employed in the garment-making industry, were being considered at the same time by the mayor's council of conciliation.

\$1,000 FIRE AT BRATTLEBORO.

Born and Contented Belonging to Mrs. N. W. Donkies Lost.

Brattleboro, July 15.—Fire last night at 11:30 destroyed a barn and its contents on Williams street, owned by Mrs. N. W. Donkies. The loss was about \$1,000. The barn was about 20 years old and was insured. A party in a machine automobile discovered the fire.

HAD DIED DURING NIGHT.

Farmhand on L. K. Averill Farm Ate Hearty Supper Before Retiring.

Yawob Nadeau, a farmhand employed at the L. K. Averill farm on east hill for the past 33 years, was found dead in his room at the farm this morning by F. A. Hawley, who conducts the farm for Mr. Averill. Nadeau ate a hearty supper last night, retired at his usual hour and was not heard from again. This morning he failed to respond to Mr. Hawley's call and an investigation led to the discovery of his death. Dr. O. G. Stickney was called to examine the remains.

Soon after the body was found, Attorney F. E. Gleason was called to the Averill farm and after inquiring into the circumstances of the man's demise, he stated that there was no suspicious circumstances connected with the death, and gave permission to have the body prepared for burial. Dr. Stickney gave it as his opinion that death was due to heart trouble.

The deceased came here from Stuttgart, Germany, around 34 years ago and soon afterward entered the employ of Mr. Averill. He was 55 years old on Dec. 15, 1915, and had always been one of Mr. Averill's most faithful employees. So far as can be learned, he had no relatives living in Germany or America.

Funeral services will be held at the Averill farm Friday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock and interment will be made in the Averill family lot at Elmwood cemetery.

TWO YOUTHS BOUND OVER.

Montpelier Boys Charged with Stealing \$104 at Montpelier Store.

William Wentworth and Bruce Gault waived examination in Montpelier city court this morning before Judge E. M. Harvey on a charge of burglary and were bound over to county court. Bail was fixed at \$500 in each case. Mrs. Clementina Bianchi furnished bonds for young Gault, and relatives of Wentworth are trying to raise security for his release. The state alleges that they entered the store of Frank Facini on Barre street and stole \$104.

According to a written confession made by Wentworth to Grand Juror Theriault, he and Gault entered the store on the night of July 3, took a steel box which contained the sum of \$104 in bills and silver, carried the same to a secluded spot and broke it open with a store. The spoils were divided, Gault getting \$60 and Wentworth \$44, and the box was taken to the Winslow river near the Granite street bridge and thrown in. Wentworth volunteered to drive for the box after he had been arrested, but he failed to get it from the muddy bottom.

Both young men had worked more or less for Mr. Facini and were well acquainted with the interior of the place and knew where the cash was kept. This led the police to suspect them from the start, and careful watch was kept of Wentworth. He paid Orin Hills the sum of \$15 down on a motorcycle and appeared to be well fixed financially. The motorcycle was taken to a local garage last week for repairs, and when Wentworth endeavored to get it he was arrested by Chief Connelly. He admitted that he would have tried to make the Canadian line. Police officials in Quincy, Mass., and several other places were cautioned to look out for Gault, but he returned voluntarily last night after having traveled through Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He gave himself up to the police and admitted that his conscience had troubled him on his journey.

Wentworth is 20 years old and Gault two years his junior. John H. Senter is counsel for Wentworth, and Benjamin Gates represented Gault.

AUTO WENT DOWN BANK.

Two Occupants Were Shaken Up, But Not Much Hurt.

A Ford automobile owned by Mrs. S. C. Collins of Orange was towed into the city this morning and taken to a local garage after an accident near Topham last evening. The windshield was shattered and the whole forward part of the car was rather badly broken. Mrs. Collins and her son, Mark, who was driving the car at the time of the dump, were somewhat shaken up but not badly hurt. Mrs. Collins had one knee slightly sprained and Mr. Collins' story they were driving toward Topham last evening at about 7:30 and had just come to a place where the road is being repaired when the car shot down over a 20-foot bank. It landed right side up and a pair of horses with a set of wheels brought it to the road and to this city to-day.

DRAWN OVER BANK.

Elroy Hinkley Hurt at Ludlow When Team Went Down.

Ludlow, July 15.—Elroy Hinkley was seriously injured yesterday by driving over an embankment with a load of gravel. His left shoulder was injured, the collar bone was broken and he is suffering from other injuries the nature of which cannot yet be determined.

Hinkley, who is only 24 years old, and the son of George Hinkley, is employed as teamster for Herbert J. Stearns. He was driving down the hill west of Pond street, leading to Fred Thompson's farm. He is still in such a dazed condition as to be unable to state exactly how the accident happened, but the horses went over a high embankment, dragging the load of gravel down into the ravine. One horse rolled over the other.

Hinkley managed to crawl to his father's house nearby at the foot of the hill. The horses were somewhat scratched.

55 CHILDREN POISONED.

Drank Coffee that Was Made in Unclean Coffee Kettle.

Bedchester, N. Y., July 15.—Fifty-six children, who among others attended a church picnic at Sea Breeze yesterday at Lake Ontario resort, are suffering with ptomaine poisoning, caused in all probability, according to an attending physician, by coffee which had been boiled in a copper kettle long unused and on which there probably had been some vermin.

The children, who are all under 12 years of age, began to show signs of illness shortly after dinner was served and in the course of the afternoon they were brought back to this city, some to hospitals and others to their homes. All of the children are expected to recover.

DEATH OF NEW YORK JUDGE.

John J. Delany of Supreme Court Died Last Evening.

New York, July 15.—Justice John J. Delany of the New York supreme court died at his home here yesterday after a two months' illness, which became grave several days ago when uraemic poisoning developed. He was 64 years old and had been on the supreme court bench since 1908. While a member of Tammany Hall, Judge Delany gained distinction as an orator. He was appointed corporation counsel by Mayor G. B. McCallahan in 1904.

RESIGNATION
NOT RECEIVED

Ambassador for Marye Has No Intention of Leaving His Post

SAYS SEC. TUMULTY AT WHITE HOUSE

President Wilson Has Not Made Any Assertion About It

Cornish, N. H., July 15.—Reports that George L. Marye, the United States ambassador to Petrograd, had presented his resignation to President Wilson are lacking in confirmation to-day. The president could not be reached directly, but members of his party said that Ambassador Marye's resignation had not been received since the president reached Cornish.

President Wilson divided his time to-day between golf, automobile and work. He has been away from Washington longer this time than at any time since he became president.

Story of Marye's Resignation Denied.

Washington, D. C., July 15.—Secretary Tumulty said to-day that no resignation of Ambassador Marye had been received at the White House and he did not believe the ambassador had any intention of leaving his post.

FOR VERMONT'S HEALTH.

Many Attended Conference of Health Officers.

Burlington, July 15.—The attendance at the 17th annual school for the health officers of the state, which opened last night with the first meeting in the assembly hall of the high school, was exceptionally large. Dr. A. R. Docher of the Rockefeller institute at New York, and Dr. C. S. Caverly, president of the state board of health, spoke.

Mayor A. S. Drew of this city gave the visitors a hearty welcome, speaking of their great benefit to the community.

Gov. Charles W. Gates was also present and spoke in behalf of the state. He said that the work of the health officers of the state was probably more important than that of any other branch. He commended the legislation on public health which has put Vermont in a class by herself. The governor asked the health officers to feel the responsibility placed in them by Vermont.

The address of the evening was given by Dr. Docher, who gave a resume of the advances made in the study of lobar pneumonia at the Rockefeller institute during the last six years. He stated that the study of a cure for the disease had been very slow and not yet are the specialists able to save patients from suffering from all types.